

# CHINA

THE



# MAIL.

Established February, 1846,

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

VOL. XXXV. No. 5034. 號六廿月八九年九月八日

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1879.

日九初月七年卯己

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 8, *Clement's Lane*, *George Street* & *Co.*, 30, *Cornhill*, *Gordon & Gotch*, *Ludgate Circus*, *H. C. Baker*, *Henry & Co.*, 4, *Old Jewry*, *H. C. Samuel*, *Deacon & Co.*, 160 & 164, *Leadenhall Street*.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—*LEON DE BOISNE*, 19, *Rue Monsieur*, *Paris*.

NEW YORK.—*ANDREW WIND*, 133,  *Nassau Street*.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—*GORDON & GOTCH*, *Melbourne* and *Sydney*.

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally.—*BRAD & BLACK*, *San Francisco*.

SINGAPORE AND STRAITS.—*SAYLE & Co.*, *Square, Singapore*, *C. HEINZEN & Co.*, *Alania*.

CHINA.—*Macao*, *Morris A. A. de Mello & Co.*, *Santos*, *CAMPBELL & Co.*, *Amoy*, *WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.*, *Foochow*, *HEDGE & Co.*, *Shanghai*, *LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.*, and *KELLY & WALKER*, *Yokohama*, *LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.*

## Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 Dollars.  
RESERVE FUND.....1,400,000 Dollars.

COUNCIL OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—*W. H. FORBES*, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—*Hon. W. KESWICK*.

E. R. BELLIOS, Esq. *WILHELM REINER*,  
H. L. DALBYMPLE, Esq. *F. D. SASOON*, Esq.  
H. HOPFUS, Esq. *W. S. YOUNG*, Esq.  
A. MOLVER, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
Hongkong, *THOMAS JACKSON*, Esq.

MANAGER,  
Shanghai, *EWEN CAMERON*, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—*London and County Bank*.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.  
ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager,  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East.  
Hongkong, August 16, 1879.

NOTICE.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

THE AGENCY of this BANK at Foochow will be CLOSED and WITHDRAWN from 1st July next.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and FIXED DEPOSIT RECEIPTS will be PAID there AT ONCE with INTEREST to Date, or transferred to this Branch at the Exchange of the Day at the option of Constituents.

GEO. O. SCOTT,  
p. Manager.  
Oriental Bank Corporation,  
Hongkong, May 28, 1879.

COMPTEIR D'ESCOMPT DE PARIS.

(Incorporated 7th & 18th March, 1848.)

RECOGNISED by the INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION of 30th April, 1862.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£3,200,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....£300,000.

HEAD OFFICE—14, RUE BERGERE,  
PARIS.

AGENTS and BRANCHES at:  
LONDON, BOURBON, SAN FRANCISCO,  
MASSILLE, BOMBAY, HONGKONG,  
LYONS, CALCUTTA, HANKOW,  
NANTES, SHANGHAI, FOOCHOW.

LONDON BANKERS:  
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

The Hongkong Agency receives Fixed Deposits on Terms to be ascertained on application, grants Drafts and Credits on all parts of the World, and transact every description of Banking Exchange Business.

E. G. VOUILLEMONT,  
Manager, Shanghai.  
Hongkong, May 20, 1879.

## Banks.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON & CHINA.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

THE following Rates of Interest are allowed on FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 3 " 2 per cent. "

H. H. NELSON,  
Manager.

Hongkong, May 31, 1879.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL.....£200,000.  
RESERVE FUND.....£150,000.

Bankers.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE CITY BANK.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

THE BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East; buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange Business.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE.

MR. Y. KANEKO has THIS DAY taken Management of this OFFICE and is to Sign henceforth per MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA in this Colony.

MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, August 25, 1879. *sel*

### NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the Colony Mr. ERNEST VAUGHAN WETTON will CONDUCT my BUSINESS, for which purpose he holds authority to Sign my name.

R. G. ALFORD,  
Surveyor, &c.

16, Queen's Road Central, 1st August, 1879. *sel*

### NOTICE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

THE Authority to Sign Bills of Lading by this COMPANY'S STEAMERS, granted to Mr. J. J. HOWARD, is hereby revoked, and Mr. C. L. GORHAM is authorized to Sign until further notice.

RUSSELL & Co.,  
Agents.

Hongkong, July 10, 1879.

### NOTICE.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All GOODS intrusted for SALE will be fully covered by FIRE INSURANCE.

G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, July 1, 1879.

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESEVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY.

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouillie in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Sealed Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brown and Ox-tongues, etc, in 2-lb. Tins.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879. *21fe80*

### NOTICE.

THE Undersigned offers for SALE at moderate Prices, an Invoice of PRESEVED MEATS from the SYDNEY PRESERVED MEAT COMPANY.

Comprising: Boiled Beef and Mutton, Corned Beef and Soup and Bouillie in 6-lb. Tins, Ox-tongues, Spiced, Corned and Sealed Beef, Roast and Corned Mutton, Sheep-tongues, Real Turtle Soup, Assorted Soups, Sheep's-head, Compressed Meats, Brown and Ox-tongues, etc, in 2-lb. Tins.

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MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, August 21, 1879. <

## Intimations.

## 4th DRAWING.

## Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1877.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in conformity with the stipulation contained in the Bonds of this Loan, the following numbers of Bonds to be paid off at par, on the 31st of August next (1879), when the Interest thereon will cease to be payable, were this day Drawn at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, 31 Lombard Street, E.C., in the presence of Mr. GEORGE HENRY BURNETT, Accountant of the said Corporation, and of the undersigned Notary.

## NUMBERS OF BONDS DRAWN.

## 1146 Bonds Nos.:-

|      |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |
|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 2    | 1617 | 3221 | 4840 | 6447 | 8052 | 9663  | 11278 | 12884 | 14497 |
| 19   | 1634 | 3245 | 4856 | 6462 | 8072 | 9681  | 11286 | 12898 | 14515 |
| 35   | 1650 | 3258 | 4869 | 6472 | 8091 | 9697  | 11306 | 12910 | 14523 |
| 53   | 1655 | 3268 | 4886 | 6495 | 8099 | 9710  | 11316 | 12928 | 14533 |
| 60   | 1679 | 3280 | 4893 | 6505 | 8118 | 9717  | 11340 | 12939 | 14551 |
| 73   | 1692 | 3297 | 4902 | 6511 | 8123 | 9741  | 11352 | 12951 | 14561 |
| 89   | 1697 | 3310 | 4916 | 6533 | 8135 | 9758  | 11357 | 12965 | 14587 |
| 110  | 1711 | 3324 | 4929 | 6548 | 8150 | 9768  | 11379 | 12984 | 14597 |
| 114  | 1725 | 3338 | 4953 | 6562 | 8163 | 9784  | 11384 | 12998 | 14610 |
| 137  | 1750 | 3350 | 4970 | 6580 | 8186 | 9797  | 11397 | 13008 | 14622 |
| 148  | 1754 | 3368 | 4984 | 6594 | 8199 | 9812  | 11421 | 13027 | 14635 |
| 156  | 1765 | 3375 | 4987 | 6595 | 8208 | 9815  | 11434 | 13037 | 14649 |
| 175  | 1780 | 3398 | 4999 | 6621 | 8231 | 9836  | 11450 | 13061 | 14671 |
| 187  | 1808 | 3405 | 5026 | 6634 | 8233 | 9854  | 11450 | 13064 | 14681 |
| 206  | 1818 | 3422 | 5037 | 6641 | 8240 | 9862  | 11480 | 13082 | 14700 |
| 223  | 1834 | 3440 | 5043 | 6654 | 8271 | 9873  | 11492 | 13096 | 14714 |
| 238  | 1848 | 3451 | 5064 | 6665 | 8277 | 9892  | 11499 | 13118 | 14725 |
| 256  | 1852 | 3461 | 5079 | 6692 | 8299 | 9902  | 11512 | 13130 | 14741 |
| 257  | 1870 | 3465 | 5088 | 6695 | 8305 | 9921  | 11531 | 13144 | 14752 |
| 280  | 1880 | 3497 | 5097 | 6716 | 8329 | 9928  | 11547 | 13158 | 14760 |
| 281  | 1895 | 3506 | 5122 | 6721 | 8332 | 9952  | 11551 | 13163 | 14777 |
| 305  | 1913 | 3517 | 5127 | 6747 | 8358 | 9957  | 11572 | 13180 | 14788 |
| 315  | 1926 | 3539 | 5148 | 6753 | 8365 | 9975  | 11573 | 13199 | 14808 |
| 328  | 1941 | 3546 | 5165 | 6767 | 8383 | 9991  | 11598 | 13204 | 14822 |
| 346  | 1954 | 3566 | 5173 | 6779 | 8397 | 10000 | 11608 | 13219 | 14838 |
| 358  | 1966 | 3574 | 5188 | 6795 | 8414 | 10019 | 11628 | 13240 | 14850 |
| 371  | 1980 | 3588 | 5196 | 6806 | 8422 | 10033 | 11644 | 13246 | 14856 |
| 388  | 1997 | 3602 | 5211 | 6829 | 8434 | 10046 | 11650 | 13262 | 14874 |
| 402  | 2007 | 3614 | 5231 | 6845 | 8454 | 10058 | 11662 | 13274 | 14888 |
| 410  | 2025 | 3635 | 5247 | 6852 | 8469 | 10063 | 11687 | 13299 | 14908 |
| 429  | 2032 | 3650 | 5253 | 6862 | 8482 | 10088 | 11693 | 13303 | 14924 |
| 440  | 2054 | 3662 | 5269 | 6883 | 8491 | 10098 | 11707 | 13315 | 14926 |
| 452  | 2069 | 3679 | 5291 | 6894 | 8501 | 10115 | 11719 | 13330 | 14951 |
| 464  | 2083 | 3696 | 5295 | 6908 | 8514 | 10128 | 11744 | 13346 | 14964 |
| 487  | 2099 | 3699 | 5310 | 6921 | 8538 | 10138 | 11750 | 13367 | 14980 |
| 492  | 2113 | 3723 | 5326 | 6933 | 8546 | 10158 | 11772 | 13371 | 14988 |
| 612  | 2115 | 3728 | 5344 | 6953 | 8566 | 10170 | 11787 | 13397 | 14996 |
| 625  | 2138 | 3751 | 5349 | 6956 | 8575 | 10180 | 11798 | 13401 | 15020 |
| 539  | 2148 | 3754 | 5376 | 6979 | 8585 | 10202 | 11810 | 13413 | 15035 |
| 547  | 2160 | 3775 | 5377 | 6988 | 8600 | 10214 | 11827 | 13429 | 15050 |
| 569  | 2177 | 3785 | 5400 | 7007 | 8624 | 10225 | 11832 | 13444 | 15063 |
| 675  | 2187 | 3805 | 5407 | 7018 | 8638 | 10246 | 11854 | 13457 | 15074 |
| 598  | 2208 | 3812 | 5427 | 7030 | 8645 | 10258 | 11866 | 13475 | 15079 |
| 611  | 2213 | 3836 | 5441 | 7055 | 8658 | 10265 | 11874 | 13495 | 15096 |
| 628  | 2232 | 3848 | 5447 | 7065 | 8674 | 10284 | 11897 | 13507 | 15112 |
| 637  | 2248 | 3862 | 5473 | 7079 | 8694 | 10301 | 11910 | 13518 | 15134 |
| 649  | 2258 | 3865 | 5485 | 7085 | 8704 | 10316 | 11920 | 13526 | 15144 |
| 669  | 2277 | 3888 | 5494 | 7099 | 8714 | 10329 | 11934 | 13550 | 15152 |
| 684  | 2295 | 3898 | 5505 | 7114 | 8731 | 10344 | 11951 | 13563 | 15171 |
| 689  | 2306 | 3910 | 5530 | 7133 | 8746 | 10350 | 11963 | 13571 | 15189 |
| 712  | 2315 | 3922 | 5531 | 7144 | 8759 | 10370 | 11977 | 13591 | 15202 |
| 720  | 2334 | 3937 | 5557 | 7155 | 8770 | 10375 | 11992 | 13604 | 15212 |
| 729  | 2342 | 3953 | 5563 | 7169 | 8786 | 10389 | 12001 | 13619 | 15222 |
| 744  | 2363 | 3967 | 5565 | 7192 | 8801 | 10410 | 12018 | 13624 | 15245 |
| 762  | 2375 | 3983 | 5599 | 7210 | 8817 | 10430 | 12037 | 13647 | 15257 |
| 772  | 2383 | 3994 | 5603 | 7223 | 8827 | 10433 | 12047 | 13656 | 15273 |
| 785  | 2405 | 4013 | 5617 | 7230 | 8848 | 10458 | 12066 | 13678 | 15285 |
| 800  | 2421 | 4022 | 5642 | 7252 | 8859 | 10459 | 12072 | 13682 | 15301 |
| 817  | 2424 | 4036 | 5644 | 7254 | 8863 | 10477 | 12085 | 13701 | 15304 |
| 838  | 2450 | 4050 | 5662 | 7273 | 8880 | 10489 | 12091 | 13714 | 15317 |
| 844  | 2464 | 4062 | 5683 | 7281 | 8900 | 10506 | 12114 | 13733 | 15335 |
| 857  | 2467 | 4081 | 5698 | 7295 | 8914 | 10516 | 12126 | 13739 | 15352 |
| 873  | 2488 | 4099 | 5700 | 7310 | 8929 | 10535 | 12139 | 13753 | 15367 |
| 883  | 2495 | 4110 | 5719 | 7330 | 8938 | 10553 | 12162 | 13765 | 15383 |
| 899  | 2507 | 4118 | 5728 | 7338 | 8949 | 10559 | 12180 | 13783 | 15390 |
| 922  | 2533 | 4138 | 5745 | 7356 | 8963 | 10582 | 12192 | 13791 | 15404 |
| 937  | 2535 | 4153 | 5756 | 7367 | 8980 | 10598 | 12204 | 13815 | 15416 |
| 946  | 2552 | 4162 | 5775 | 7382 | 8998 | 10610 | 12214 | 13830 | 15435 |
| 956  | 2559 | 4176 | 5786 | 7397 | 9010 | 10614 | 12228 | 13846 | 15453 |
| 971  | 2590 | 4191 | 5795 | 7411 | 9028 | 10638 | 12248 | 13859 | 15462 |
| 988  | 2594 | 4201 | 5816 | 7428 | 9035 | 10649 | 12260 | 13863 | 15480 |
| 995  | 2609 | 4217 | 5827 | 7441 | 9051 | 10666 | 12273 | 13876 | 15490 |
| 1009 | 2623 | 4230 | 5844 | 7451 | 9061 | 10675 | 12282 | 13891 | 15507 |
| 102  |      |      |      |      |      |       |       |       |       |

gently condemned, to the great loss and prejudice of the exporters. We trust that Lord Salisbury will see his way to grant the prayer of the petitioners.

H. E. Li Fong-pao, Chinese Minister at Berlin, has received from Peking his credentials as Minister and Envoy Extraordinary to his Majesty the Emperor of Germany. We understand that Monier Godcav, whose reappointment to Shanghai we lately noticed, is not likely to proceed for some months. The posts of French Minister at Peking and Yedo will shortly be filled, as it is not probable that the late Ministers will return.

Commander Cheyne has formed his central committee for reaching the North Pole by means of balloons. The Commander-in-Chief has given permission for individual officers to join the committee.

Intelligence from Orenburg of the 28th ult. stated that Hakin Khan Turi is striving to raise a revolt in Kashgar in order to regain his father's throne. He has marched troops to the Chinese frontier, and Tsin Tsan Tsou has sent eight regiments of troops against him, and is also making preparations at many points against the Kashgarian as well as for a march upon Kuldja. The Russian merchants are furnished with frontier tickets citing paragraphs of the commercial treaty, but the Chinese continue to molest them, and they are being expelled from Shioh on the ground that that place is a fortress under military law.

#### LOADED DICE.

Under the above heading "Loaded Dice," the City Editor of *The World* has the following paragraph which it has been suggested to us that it would be neither inappropriate nor malicious to reproduce. It may show that Hongkong is not the sole community interested in cleaning Augean stables:—

To play with loaded dice or marked cards is not a reputable employment even for professed gamblers. What is the difference between that and using privileged knowledge—attained through holding official positions—in furtherance of successful Stock Exchange speculations? We have heard of the railway magnate who never speculated, because when he operated it was always for a "certainty," as he had access to exclusive information which he knew would influence prices, and could turn it to account in advance. The Stock Exchange Committee has more than once condemned such transactions, and when it had the power has punished those taking part in them. No wonder, then, there has been a grand *furore* on the boards because a stockbroker, who is a director of the Great Eastern Railway Company, has been accused of turning his privileged knowledge of the company's affairs to a profitable account in extensive "bull" and "bear" operations. Early in the year he bought large quantities of the ordinary stock at prices ranging about 50. The purchases were of the usual gambling order, on speculative account, and the price gradually rose under the influence of improving traffic and diligent puffing until it reached 614, at which figure there was heavy "loading" by this speculative broker and his clique. Their line of operations was then altered to the "bear" tack, an explanation of which seemed to come when it was announced that, at the forthcoming meeting of the shareholders of the Great Eastern, resolutions would be brought forward for the issue of one and a half millions of ordinary or preference stock and the creation of an uncertain amount of debentures. The inevitable "scare" set in, and in the reaction from the previous exaggerated rise the price of the stock was driven down to 57½, and dire was the wrathful tumult among the unhappy "bulls," who, in ignorance of the intended heavy additions to an overgrown capital (the ordinary share capital is already ten millions), had bought on the faith of the brighter prospect of the line. These outcries were so loud and deep as to put compulsion on the heretofore usually "bears," who consequently closed some of their accounts; and the price has since gone slightly up. Little as either "bulls" or "bears" deserve public sympathy on moral grounds, there is something to be said for the wrath of the "bulls" who have been "caught" and trapped in this game.

The testimony of Mr. J. F. H. Read, a member of the Stock Exchange Committee, and a director of the Great Eastern Railway Company, before the recent Stock Exchange Committee, supplies some edifying and instructive observations that help to illustrate these operations. Mr Hollands was extremely anxious to discover the extent of the purely speculative business done in Great Eastern stock in the House, and endeavoured to elicit the information by inquiring as to the proportion between the transactions in it, and the transfers which went in for registration. Mr Read was equal to the occasion, and found it impossible to say. Pressed to estimate a "proportion" between the transactions in Great Eastern stock and the number of actual transfers, as shown by the company's books, the witness replied with a *rapac non possumus*; for, he said, "I only know my own individual transactions in that stock." "Which have been considerable, they have not?" inquired his tormentor; whereupon came the significant answer, "They have been sometimes, a long while ago, but of course they are not considerable now since I have been director." The Italics are ours. Not to be daunted, Mr Hollands returned to the charge; and finally, to the question, "Do you think that one-tenth of it (the stock passing from hand to hand during the fortnightly account period) would be registered?" obtained the negatively satisfactory reply, "I have no conception; no one can have any conception." Possibly Mr Read could supply more definite information on the point now. Possibly also he does not adhere to the view affirmed by the emphatic "of course," we put in Italics.

#### SUPREME COURT.

##### IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir John Smith.)

Tuesday, August 26.

RECEIVING GOODS PIRATICALLY STOLEN.

Leong Abo, accountant in an iron-dealer's shop Praya West, was charged with having received without legal authority or excuse eight anchors which had been piratically stolen, and on an alternative charge with having received stolen goods well knowing the same to have been stolen. He pleaded not guilty and was defended by Mr Hayllar,

Q.C., instructed by Mr Wotton: the Acting Attorney General, (Hon. J. Russell), prosecuted.

The following were the jurors empanelled:—Means, J. W. Coker, R. Blackwell, A. F. Ribeiro, J. A. Moseley, A. da Silveira, M. C. J. Grote and G. Taufer.

The Acting Attorney General, in opening the case, said the first charge was laid under Ordinance No 1 of 1868; a very sweeping enactment, which provided that any person receiving or knowingly having in his possession without lawful authority or excuse (the proof of which, it was provided by Ordinance No 6 of 1869, should be on the accused) any property which had been piratically stolen, was guilty of a felony and liable to penal servitude not exceeding ten years and not less than five years, or transportation for the same period, or imprisonment with or without hard labour for a period not exceeding two years. The second charge was laid under No. 7 of 1865, the Larceny Ordinance, and was simply receiving stolen goods knowing the same to have been stolen. The learned Counsel then proceeded to state the facts of the case. The junk *Pang Aking* left Hongkong on the 20th of May last for Swatow. She was attacked that evening by a couple of junks, and a quantity of cargo was taken from her, including 19 new anchors belonging to a man who was a passenger on board. At the last Criminal Sessions two men were convicted and punished for this piracy. The passenger to whom the anchors belonged, on his return here, found one of the men who had been concerned in the piracy and had him arrested. Walking along the street he found some of the anchors that had been stolen exposed for sale in a shop. He got a friend and examined the anchors and laid an information and had the shop-man arrested. By some intimidation or other, however, some evidence was given before the Magistrate which led to his discharge in the first instance; then subsequently some facts came out which called for another enquiry before the same Magistrate, who finally committed him for trial before the Supreme Court. The evidence against the man was that he had bought a lot of anchors from somebody and did not find out who he was; he had put down a name to which they could find no one answering at Kowloon, the address given, and he bought the anchors at far below the market price. The Jury, looking to the whole facts that would be laid before them, and the whole conduct of the man, would have to say whether they believed that the man received or had those anchors in his possession knowing them to have been piratically stolen.

Kwong Sung Kee, blacksmith, the passenger to whom the 19 new anchors on board belonged, he taking them then to Swatow for sale, declared their value to be Swatow say \$50. He deposed to the conviction, at the last session, of the two men for stealing the anchors. He identified the eight anchors produced as his property. These he found at the Shing Hee shop, Praya West, amongst a hundred or so. He communicated with the police, and returned to the shop accompanied by an Inspector. When he claimed the anchors, the prisoner said—"Don't press the charge against me, and I will give you some money to drink tea." The anchors would be worth Tls. 7 or Tls. 8 per picul, \$15 or \$16 in all.

In cross examination he said:—"I gave Tls. 2 per picul for the iron out of which these anchors were made. Three men (including myself) were engaged in making these anchors for three or four days. I paid the two men \$5 a month, with food. There were, he said, very few anchors from Fat-han; nearly all the anchors were made there. There were many shops engaged.

Mr Hayllar did not think there was any general rule on the subject. Different Judges had laid it down in different ways in cross examination. He identified the eight anchors produced as his property. These he found at the Shing Hee shop, Praya West, amongst a hundred or so. He communicated with the police, and returned to the shop accompanied by an Inspector. When he claimed the anchors, the prisoner said—"Don't press the charge against me, and I will give you some money to drink tea." The anchors would be worth Tls. 7 or Tls. 8 per picul, \$15 or \$16 in all.

In cross examination he said:—"I gave Tls. 2 per picul for the iron out of which these anchors were made. Three men (including myself) were engaged in making these anchors for three or four days. I paid the two men \$5 a month, with food. There were, he said, very few anchors from Fat-han; nearly all the anchors were made there. There were many shops engaged.

Mr Hayllar, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, stated precisely the two charges, remarking that they really came to very much the same thing, save that in the first the man must have known to have been piratically stolen, whereas in the other he must have known they were stolen. Any one dealing in stolen goods was not guilty of an offence unless he knew that these goods were stolen, unless he had, as the law termed it, guilty knowledge. Now the evidence was never, in cases where guilty knowledge was alleged, what was called absolutely direct, because the witness could not have seen what was passing in the man's mind, and his guilty knowledge could only be evidenced by his acts. There were several things a jury should always look for before convicting in a case of this kind. The first thing was whether he had bought the articles, as the books put it, very much under the ordinary price. Then whether, having bought these goods, he concealed them or exposed them in his shop for sale in the ordinary course of business. Whether his buying such goods was in the course of his ordinary business or no was also an important consideration. If it were without the ordinary course of his business it was taken as indicating fraud. If they were bought under unusual circumstances, and in an unusual way, the fact was suspicious. He submitted that all these elements were wanting in this case. On the first point, whether these were the anchors at all, he believed there was room for the gravest doubt. The evidence was of the most perfunctory and suspicious nature. The only witnesses as to the identity were the complainant in the case and his brother; and the latter was only able to swear to one anchor out of the eight. They were both, he reminded the jury, engaged in the work of making them. The anchors were of the commonest possible description; there were hundreds of thousands of them made. The evidence of the complainant as to the value of the anchors was absolutely worthless; it was entirely controverted by the other witness; the highest of their estimates was taken at \$100, or say \$27; and for him to talk about those articles now before them being worth \$25, was simply ridiculous. As to the purchase of the anchors it was effected in the ordinary course of business. The prisoner was a very large dealer in such wares; there were over a hundred anchors in the shop at the time; there was nothing whatever suspicious in the transaction; everything was straightforward and regular throughout; the entry was regularly made in the day book of the firm. The man he bought the anchors from was a man at Kowloon whom he knew as a workman in an iron shop; he had known him for the last three years. This man they could not now produce for the same simple reason that prevented the prosecution from finding him—he had run away. The fact that the pirates were apprehended and the police were looking after him was sufficient to make him leave his native place, and he could not now be found; the Crown had supplied this piece of evidence.

The Chief Justice: Was that before me? Mr Hayllar: Yes.

The Chief Justice: I have no such recollection.

Mr Hayllar: I have the most distinct recollection.

The Chief Justice: I am very sorry, but whether I ruled wrongly on a previous occasion or no is little to the purpose. I suppose it's not the first or only time I have been wrong. But I am not to be wrong this time.

Mr Hayllar: I certainly have the most distinct recollection of it.

The Chief Justice: When I say that I have no recollection of giving such a decision, it ought not to be cited. Bring the case.

Mr Hayllar: How is it possible? There are no reports of the Court.

The Chief Justice: There are the records.

Mr Hayllar: The case would not show this. I have over and over and over again heard it laid down here that the prosecution was bound to bring forward all the witnesses that had been examined in the case.

The Chief Justice: And you have heard the reason stated too, that it would be a manifest hardship on the prisoner were all the witnesses who were before the Magistrate not brought here by the prosecution, that is, had he to hunt them up himself. But the Prosecution is not bound to swear them.

The Attorney General produced Archbold's authority on the subject,—that the witnesses who were heard before the Magistrate, although the prosecution was not bound to call them, should be in Court when the case came on for trial; the prosecution should have them there so that they might be called by the defence if the prisoner so chooses. He (Mr Russell) had not called these witnesses; he had only said—"There are these men; if you want to call them."

His Lordship was willing to adjourn the Court (this would be a convenient time for tiffin) and look into the case, in deference to the experience of Mr Hayllar.

Mr Hayllar desired no adjournment. He distinctly remembered his Lordship ruling as he had stated very decidedly; he had always since acted in accordance with that ruling.

His Lordship: Was that me?

Mr Hayllar: Yes.

His Lordship: Then I must have given a decision quite contrary to my own conviction,—what I am my own distinct conviction ever since I first began to be Attorney General. I must say I had some little difficulty at first; I did not know what was the rule. But since I knew the rule I am not aware of ever having a act contrary to it. In this special case, His Lordship continued, if Mr Hayllar had come into Court with this view, it might be well were the Attorney General to call the witness; but this was merely a suggestion. In the future the law would be observed at it was laid down in the books.

Mr Hayllar did not think there was any general rule on the subject. Different Judges had laid it down in different ways.

Mr Hayllar held that the law was only meant to convict of felony a man who had guilty knowledge.

His Lordship repeated his reading of the witness.

The two witnesses were then called by Mr Hayllar, and examined.

The master of the Fung Sheng iron shop, said he had seen people bring anchors to be sold here; they were brought from Kowloon, and outlying villages on the mainland. They paid for them \$4 or \$5 a picul. These anchors produced are worth say \$5 or Tls. 3 6 mace a picul.

Kwok Fuk Shang, another blacksmith, said the value of anchors like these was Tls. 3 2 or Tls. 3. There are hawkers who sell the anchors to the merchants. They sold 3 or 4 or 5 at a time; he dealt with them very little, however; he generally knew the men from whom he bought anchors.

Mr Hayllar, in addressing the jury for the prisoner, stated precisely the two charges, remarking that they really came to very much the same thing, save that in the first the man must have known to have been piratically stolen, whereas in the other he must have known they were stolen. Any one dealing in stolen goods was not guilty of an offence unless he knew that these goods were stolen, unless he had, as the law termed it, guilty knowledge. Now the evidence was never, in cases where guilty knowledge was alleged, what was called absolutely direct, because the witness could not have seen what was passing in the man's mind, and his guilty knowledge could only be evidenced by his acts.

His Lordship held that such was not the law.

"A statement made by a prisoner," (he quoted a high English authority,) "is made evidence by being produced to the prosecution, but it was only right that the law should be stringent concerning the man who acted as a go-between between the wretched thief and society, in which he must have a greater or less position of respectability, and from which the thief and the pirate were outcasts; the man who turned the proceeds of piracy into commerce and rendered that valuable to the pirate which in his own hand was worthless. The law as it stood was not too strong on the point. It was proved that this was merely a suggestion. In the future the law would be observed at it was laid down in the books.

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His Lordship repeated his reading of the witness.

Mr Hayllar did not think this ordinance was intended to alter the law of evidence.

His Lordship said it was intended to alter the law of evidence so far as it concerned this class of offences, which circumstances showed required to be specially and stringently dealt with. Continuing his summing up, his Lordship referred to the evidence put in as to what was paid for the anchors. He said the book was simply evidence that the man did write in that book the words of which they had a translation; there was no proof that what he did write was true; they could believe or disbelieve as much as they thought right.

Mr Hayllar took exception to this direction of his Lordship. The book was proved by the Crown to be a book kept in the regular course of business. The book was put in as a whole, and the Crown could not deal with the entries as being partly true and partly false, without at any rate evidence to show what part is false.

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## NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR  
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,  
POINT DE GALLE,  
ADEN, SUKZ, ISMAILIA, PORT  
SAID, HAPLES, AND  
MARSEILLES;Also,  
BOMBAY, MAHE, ST. DENIS, AND  
PORT LOUIS.

ON TUESDAY, the 2nd September, 1879, at Noon, the Company's S. S. *PEIHO*, Commandant PASQUALINI, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted until Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until 4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on the 1st September, 1879. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

G. de CHAMPEAUX,  
agent.

Hongkong, August 20, 1879.

sc2

## Occidental &amp; Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL

and UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. *BELGIUM* will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on THURSDAY, September 11th, 1879, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers to Japan, the United States, Mexico, Central and South America, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 10th September. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSENGER TICKETS.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland, Mexican, Central and South American Cargo, should be sent to the Company's Offices addressed to the Collector of Customs, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

H. M. BLANCHARD,

Acting Agent.

Hongkong, August 22, 1879.

sc1

## TO LET.

## STORAGE.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE in GODOWNS in PEDDAR'S WHARF BUILDINGS, at Moderate Terms.

Apply to G. R. LAMMERT.

Hongkong, August 9, 1879.

## TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GODOWN on the Fraya.

Apply to VOGEL &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 28, 1879.

## TO LET.

ON MARINE Lot No. 65 FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWNS.

Apply to MEYER &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1879.

## TO LET.

"ROSE VILLAS"—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, BONHAM ROAD, WITH Large TENNIS LAWN.

Apply to SHARP &amp; DANBY,

No. 6, Queen's Road Central, late Messrs E. D. SASSOON &amp; Co.

Hongkong, May 10, 1879.

## TO LET.

HOUSE No. 7, PEDDAR'S HILL, DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.

Hongkong, April 29, 1879.

## Intimations.

G. FALCONER &amp; Co., WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS,

AND JEWELLERS.

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS AND BOOKS.

46, Queen's Road Central,

Hongkong, August 20, 1879.

sc20

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

## Intimations.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND THE FIRST 6 MONTHS OF 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions for the Year ending December 31st 1878, and for the Six Months from January 1st to June 30th 1879; in Order that the Distribution of the Portion of PROFITS reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to October 31st next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, July 24, 1879.

oc31

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the Undersigned with a List of their Contributions from the 1st January, 1878, to the 30th June, 1879, in Order that the Portion of the NET PROFITS to be Reserved for CONTRIBUTORS may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next will be adjusted by the Company, and no Claims or Alterations will be subsequently admitted.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, August 2, 1879.

no1

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

## INSURANCES.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profit, are distributed annually to Contributors whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premium contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

J. BRADLER SMITH,

Secretary.

Hongkong, December 9, 1878.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1878, AND TO THE 30TH JUNE, 1879.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, October 16, 1868.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of \$45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premium.

NORTON &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, or on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co., Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

NORTH BRITISH &amp; MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN &amp; Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1875.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

of

His Majesty King George The First,

A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE &amp; Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,

Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS &amp; Co.,

Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

Hongkong, October 27, 1874.

## Insurances.

SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY OF WINTERTHUR.

INSURANCES granted on MARINE RISKS to all parts of the World.

MEYER &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 3, 1879.

Sj580

## FIRE AND LIFE.

INSURANCES against FIRE granted at Current Rates. Considerable Reduction in Premium for LIFE Insurance in China.

MEYER &amp; Co., Agents.

Hongkong, June 2, 1879.

Sj580

## DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS will visit SHANGHAI during the Summer Months, leaving Hongkong on the 1st of April next, and returning about 1st November.

Hongkong, February 10, 1879.

Sj580

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

## Section.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.

5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

| Vessel's Name. | Anchor. age. | Captain. | Flag and Rig. | Tons. | Date of Arrival. | Consignees or Agents. | Destination. | Remarks. |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
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